

The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiser.

OH! THOU, BY WHOSE ALMIGHTY NOD THE SCALE
OF EMPIRE RISES, OR, ALTERNATE, FALLS,
SEND FORTH THE SAVING VIRTUES ROUND THIS LAND!

[Vol. III.] [123. per An.] THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1791. [3d. single.] [No. 121.]

Public Sale.

SATURDAY next will be exposed for Sale, at the Vendue Store, A VARIETY OF Wet & Dry Goods.

JAMES WILSON, V.M. Alexandria, November 17, 1791.

The Vendue Store will be kept open, and well attended, for the reception of all kinds of Goods, and Commission.

J. W. BRINSON, SANDERSON & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, the NANCY, from WHITEHAVEN, A further supply of

ALL GOODS,

with their importation per the Lancashire, makes their Assortment very complete.

Alexandria, Sept. 28, 1791. 114-t. f.

For H A V R E,

The S N O W

TURCOT,

A French Bottom, now taking in tobacco at Alexandria. For freight

FORREST & SETON, Alexandria, Nov. 8, 1791. 120-gw.

TO BE RENTED for one or more years, and possession immediately given, THE MILL on Four-Mile Run, known by the name of Adam's. It is well situated, within 3 miles of Alexandria, and carries off 1000 bushels to the mill, and order for country and merchant work, and will rent without viewing the premises, a more particular description is unnecessary.

It will be RENTED, and possession given Christmas next, the HOUSE with 25 acres LAND, whereon the late Alexander Gordon resided, situated on the river Patowmack, 1 mile from Alexandria. Apply to

THOMAS & JAMES IRVIN; on Harper's Wharf:

have just imported from Dublin, a great Assortment of 4-4 and 7-8 linens, and baggings, which they will dispose of at moderate terms, for cash, produce, or on credit to their punctual customers.

They can furnish CORDAGE of any size and notice.

Alexandria, Nov. 9, 1791. 120-t. f.

TO BE RENTED, Very convenient, well-finished DWELLING-HOUSE and GARDEN, pleasantly situated for a private family. Also to be rented for a term of years, a HORSE-MILL, in good order, with every necessary apparatus for manufacturing snuff and in the most effectual and expeditious manner, thought by the best judges to be conducted on the most approved plan; and from experience a good run of custom may be expected. For terms inquire of

JACOB COX, Alexandria, November 8, 1791. 120-gw.

Property to be exchanged for good land on the head waters of Patowmack, as above.

J. C.

WANTED ALIVE, FEW SHOATS, weighing from 50 to 100 pounds each, GEESSE and TURKIES to be delivered by Saturday Night, for which their full value will be given by

JOHN MURRAY & Co. have on hand Tickets in the 2d Massachusetts Semi-Annual lottery, which drawing the 24th instant.

CASH given for Flax-Seed. Alexandria, November 17, 1791.

Four Dollars Reward.

LOST or STOLEN, on Friday night, from off my field, Newcastle place, 9 years old, a Bay MARE, middle sized, with a sucking colt of the same colour. The Mare's tail is cut off, and she has a large scar on the forehead. The colt is 1 year old, and marked on his forehead with a white cross. The above will be given by Mr. Dennant, in Alexandria, on the place.

Mr. DUBOIS, on the place. November 8, 1791. 120-gw.

Left with the Printers, and for Sale, A LETTER, from Mrs. R. to Miss M. on her observations on SAINT PAUL, a resident near SHARPSBURG, MARYLAND.

A PERIODICAL PUBLICATION, TO BE ENTITLED, "THE ANNUAL REGISTER AND POLITICAL REPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

Will speedily be commenced, by the subscriber, in the city of Philadelphia.

This work will contain a history of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES of CONGRESS, from the beginning of the session which will commence in October next.

Secondly—STATE PAPERS.—Under this head will be comprised the Reports and Statements of the executive officers of government, including those which have already been made; official correspondence with foreign powers, &c.

Thirdly.—THE STATE OF THE UNION.—This important article will show our situation with regard to foreign nations, by advertising to treaties, whether concluded or pending, hostilities, and commercial intercourse. It will also give a comprehensive view of the internal system; to wit, population, the national defence, by militia, regular troops, armed vessels, and fortifications; national finance, as to loans, debts, revenue, bank, &c. national morals, as to prevailing virtues and vices; number and quality of crimes and punishments, bankruptcies, &c. general progress of arts and sciences; general laws and civil regulations, whether of the federal government or state legislatures; general manners and customs; and finally, the complexion of political sentiments, as it may be seen in public prints, proceedings of the federal governments, popular tranquillity, or discontent.

Fourthly—IMPROVEMENTS in every profession, art, and science.

Fifthly—MEDICAL OBSERVATIONS on the increase and decrease of diseases, &c.

Sixthly—NATURAL HISTORY, particularly that of America.

Seventhly—CHARACTERS.

Eighthly—MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS, which may be thought worthy of being preserved from oblivion, on philosophical, historical, biographical, agricultural, mechanical, commercial, and other subjects calculated to amuse the mind, or advance the best interests of society.

Ninthly—POETRY,—original and selected.

Tenthly—A REVIEW of BOOKS, American only; to which will be added a list of new European publications, indicating such as may be deemed particularly valuable in this country.

Eleventhly—A CHRONICLE of the most interesting events of each year, selected from the various news-papers, and methodically arranged.

To the history of the proceedings and debates of Congress, in the first volume of this work; will be prefixed the Constitution of the United States of America; together with a sketch of the proceedings, and the names of the members of the first Congress assembled under the auspices of the constitution.

Each volume of the ANNUAL REGISTER AND POLITICAL REPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA will contain at least 500 pages, octavo; and be printed on good paper, with a handsome type, equal to that with which the Editor's edition of the Laws of the United States is printed. The price to subscribers will be one dollar and a half.

The plan of this work has been submitted to the consideration of some of the first characters in America, whose sentiments have determined the Editor with regard to the undertaking. The first volume will be published in the spring of the year 1792.

In order to render this work as perfect as possible, and truly honourable to the United States, communications, coinciding with the plan, as above given, and either handed to the Editor or transmitted to him by post, will be gratefully received. He with confidence expects this assistance from Artists, Men of Learning, Philosophers, and Statesmen, as they will be impelled with adequate ideas of the utility of this arduous undertaking.

Gentlemen who may incline to patronize this publication, are requested to forward their names to Messrs. Thomas and Andrews, Boston; John Carter, Esq; Providence; Messrs. Hudson and Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Thomas Greenleaf, New-York; Messrs. Goddard and Angell, Baltimore; Augustine Davis, Esq; Richmond; Mr. P. Young, Charleston; or to ANDREW BROWN, in the city of Philadelphia. Philadelphia, August 30, 1791.

Subscribers' names shall be prefixed to the work.

BLANKS of various kinds to be sold at this Office.

Ten Pounds Reward.
A ESCONDED from my bed and board, on Saturday night, the 30th of October, my wife, ANN PINDALL, formerly ANN RHODES, and went with her a companion, an Irishman who calls himself JAMES CAIN, and took with them my eldest daughter, Ann, about 12 years of age; they also took with them a black mare, about 14 hands high, shod all round, branded on the near shoulder (hus H, short bob tail, 8 years old, last spring; also a white horse, about 13 or 14 years old, brand, if any, unknown, and £11 in cash, a feather bed, a pair of pillows, 3 blankets, 3 sheets, 2 new counterpane, 6 pewter plates, 6 white earthen ditto, 1 pewter basin and 1 pewter dish, half a dozen new knives and forks, a large quantity of spun cotton and wool ditto, a man's old laddie, and a woman's old ditto, and a copper tea-kettle and coffee-mill.—The above reward will be given to any person or persons, who will bring them back to me so that I may recover my property carried off.—All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting her, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

THOMAS PINDALL.

George-Town, Ferry, Fairfax County.

Virginia, November 4, 1791. 120-gw.

N. B. My wife is about 48 years of age, five foot and an inch high or thereabouts, thin visage, lost some of her fore teeth, and was with child at her elopement.—She carried off abundance of clothes with her, so that she may alter her dress, but in particular she is fond of riding in a spotted shawl which she has got with her.—The Irishman, her companion, is about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high or thereabouts, thick stature, fat round faced fellow, fair skin, had on when he went off a new pale blue coat, a fustian jacket and long breeches of the same &c. &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Assembly of Virginia, at their next session, for leave to establish a FERRY from the land of the subscribers, about half a mile above Alexandria, to the Maryland shore.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE.

BALDWIN DADE.

Alexandria, October 10, 1791. 116-gw.

THE partnership of John Smith and Co. being dissolved this day by mutual consent, those who have any demands against the partnership are requested to bring them in; and those who are indebted to them are desired to call and close their accounts.

JOSEPH SMITH.

SAMUEL MURRAY.

Leesburg, Loudoun County, October 19, 1791. 120-gw.

ANSWER OF M. SYEYES,

To Mr. PAINÉ'S Letter, and to several other publications of a similar nature.

(Concluded from our last.)

It appears that the question depends entirely upon the manner of crowning the government. What the monarchists would do by individual unity, the republicans would do by a collective body. I do not accuse the last of failing to perceive the necessity of unity in action, and I do not deny that it may be possible to establish this unity in a senate or superior council of execution. But I believe, that it would be ill-constituted under a multitude of reports of committees; and that, in order to preserve all the advantages of which the unity of action is capable, it should not be separated from individual unity.

Thus, in our system, the government is composed of a first monarch, the elector, and irresponsible, in whose name act six monarchs, named by him, and responsible. After these are the directories of the departments.

In the other, a senate or council, named by the departments; or by the legislative assembly, would be in the first degree of execution; then the administration of the departments.

Those who aim at investigating an image with abstract notions, may figure a monarchical government as ending in a point, and a republican government in a platform; but the advantages which we attribute to one form rather than the other, are so important, that they cannot be conveyed by a simple image. I do not give the exposition of them; this is not the place; but I am not unwilling to repeat, that in the two points here mentioned, consist the distinctive characters of the two systems; that is to say, the difference which there is between an individual responsible decision, withheld by an irresponsible electing will, and a decision by a majority discharged of all legal responsibility. The consequences will be deduced elsewhere.

The republicans and we may, moreover, differ upon many great questions, referring to

social regulation, though there may be no reason to acknowledge any difference between republicanism and monarchism. For example, several combinations may be imagined, in the election of the council or senate of execution, with the design of extending them more or less to the deliberating administrative bodies. So may we also admit, that there may be more than one method proper to regulate what is called the succession to the throne: for there is a latitude of opinion to be either a republican or a monarchist, according to several varieties.

It is enquired—and I have no doubt that the enquiry will be made—what is my opinion with respect to the hereditary right of the monarch elector—I answer without hesitation, that, in good theory, a hereditary transmission of an office, whatever it is, can never accord with the laws of a true representation. Hereditaryship, in this sense, is as much an attainment upon principle, as an outrage upon society. But let us refer to the history of all elective monarchies or principalities. Is there one in which the elective mode is not still worse than the hereditary succession?

What more than they have done could have been performed in the two years past by men, at bottom? like others; that is to say, who can judge only by that which they know, and who, for the most part, know that only to be possible which has been already done? And if they had thought themselves able to enter into the examination of this question, would it have been for them to balance against an absurd, but peaceable hereditaryship, the equally absurd custom of election, which is also sometimes accompanied with a civil war? At present, indeed, we are habituated to an elective mode, and have sufficiently reflected to believe, that there may exist a great variety of combinations in that respect.

There is certainly one very applicable to the first public function. It appears to me to unite all the advantages attributed to hereditary, without any of its inconveniences; and the advantages of election, without its dangers. Nevertheless, I am far from thinking that circumstances are favourable for producing a change in this respect of the decreed Constitution, and I am very glad to deliver my opinion strongly upon this subject. The obstacles, I admit, are no longer the same; but have they therefore all disappeared, and have not some new ones arisen? Would an interior division be an indifferent transaction, at the era in which we are placed? The National Assembly is secure of the union of all parts of France for the Constitution, as already known.

An universal wish appears for the completion and the confirmation of it throughout with uniformity, and with a force capable of giving empire to the law. Would it be reasonable to take this moment for throwing an apple of discord in the midst of the departments, and hazing incongruities in the decrees, to which it might be hereafter so difficult to place limits? If the nation will one day explain itself by a Constituent Assembly as to the place of the Monarch, whether it shall become elective, or remain hereditary, we may not, on that account, lose monarchy, since there will always remain, what is its essence, an individual decision, as well on the part of the acting Monarch, as the Monarch elector. In short, I hope, that as the public opinion is simplifying more and more in political matters, the triangle monarchy will be generally perceived to be more suitable than the republican platform to that division of powers which is the true bulwark of public liberty.

"I understand by a republic," says Mr. PAINÉ, "a government founded upon the principles of the Declaration of Rights." I do not see why this government should not be a Monarchy.

"Principles," says he, "with which many parts of the French Constitution are in contradiction." This is possible; and it is probable, that if it was proposed to form a republic, offences might be committed against the Declaration of Rights. But who does not see that these contradictions may be remedied without an abolition of the monarchy? Mr. Paine will permit me to tell him a second time, that since I do not require him to support any particular republican form, it is right that he should allow me the same liberty with respect to monarchy.

I define, that our discussion, if it takes place, may not depart from the sphere of theory. The truths which we shall establish may depend too slowly, or too fast, to be applicable to facts. But I have already said enough to make it understood, that at present, I feel much more powerfully the instant necessity of establishing the decreed Constitution, than that of reforming it.

"The Declaration of Rights of France and America are only one and the same thing in principles, and nearly so in words." So much the worse. I could wish that our might be the best; and it would not be difficult to make

It is to—“And this is the republicanism which I have undertaken to defend against what is called monarchy and aristocracy.” A man who lives in France, or any other part of Europe, will allow, that if we are to take the words *republic* and *monarchy* only in their common acceptation, we shall be disgusted by the mere mention of them. Have I not an opportunity, if I was to follow the example given me by Mr. Paine, to cast some discredit upon that which is called republicanism and aristocracy? Would a senate of execution be less aristocratic than ministers acting under the free and irresponsible choice of a monarch, whose evident and palpable interest would be always inseparable from that of the majority?

I have, perhaps, done wrong in making so early a discovery of my doubts as to the excellence of the republican system. How far are those from understanding me, who reproach me with not adopting a republic, and believe that, not to proceed so far, is to stop upon the road! Neither the ideas nor the sentiments which are called republican, are unknown to me; but in my design of advancing always towards the maximum of social liberty, I ought to pass the republic, to leave it far behind, and to arrive at true monarchy. If I am in an error, I declare that it is neither for want of time nor attention; for my researches and results preceded the revolution.

I acknowledge that, for a note, this is become very long; but I was desirous of providing, that if our discussion took place, it should not degenerate into a dispute of words. It will result, I believe, from the perusal of the above, that men who are willing to speak in precise terms, will not permit themselves to suppose that republicanism is the opposite of monarchy. The correlative of *one* is *many*. Our adversaries are Polyarchists—Polirates; those are their true titles. When they call themselves republicans, it should not be by opposition to monarchy: They are republicans because they are for the public interest, and certainly we are so too.

The public interest, it is true, has been for a long time sacrificed to private views; but has not this evil been common to all known States, without regard to their several denominations? If, instead of adopting clear notions, happily suggested by etymology itself, it is determined to persist in a confusion of words, which can be useful to no possible end, without doubt I shall not obstinately oppose it. I will permit the word “*Republic*” to be synonymous to “*Representative Constitution*”; but I declare that, after having taken it in this sense, I shall feel a necessity of enquiring after all, whether they should wish that our republic should be monarchic, or poliarchic. Let us then, if we can, establish the question in these terms—“In a good republic, is it better that the government should be monarchic, or Poliarchic?”

I finish this letter by a remark with which I ought to have begun it. My letter, inserted in the *Monitor* of the 6th of July, does not announce, that I have leisure to enter into the controversy with the republican Polirates. My words are these—“I shall perhaps soon have time to attend to this question.” Why soon? Because I am persuaded that the National Assembly will, in a short time, put the last hand to their work, and that it is upon the very point of being finished.

Until then, it is impossible for me to leave my daily occupations, to fill the journals with any sort of discussion. I may be told, that this question is the order of the day, but I do not perceive that it is. Besides, a friend of liberty does not chafe to discuss questions of right, under the empire of questions of fact. This enquiry into principles, and the publication of them, has been already so sufficiently laborious, to a man left to his individual powers, that he should not expose himself to the regret of having wished to speak reason, at a time when the most decided determinations deprive many of the possibility of attending to it, and leave only the resolution of serving, in spite of him, the one or the other party.

EM. SYEYES.

A NEW AND EASY METHOD OF PRESERVING WATER SWEET IN SEA VOYAGES; AND OF PURIFYING IT WHEN STINKING.

It is well known that water cannot become putrid, unless it contains animal and vegetable substances; and as this is the case with all river water, it follows that this water, which is generally used on board of ships, is subject to become putrid and nauseous, more or less in proportion to the quantity or quality of the animal and vegetable matter contained in it.

Another cause of corruption is owing to the dissolving property of water; so that it often happens that, though the casks be filled with pure spring water, yet the water, by dissolving the impurities which may be found adhering to the casks, and becoming impregnated with them, or even with the substance of the wood itself, will become putrid after a certain time.

The principal article, by the means of which Mr. Lowitz preserves and purifies water, is charcoal dust. And from a great variety of experiments, the following particulars are deduced for the practical accomplishment of an object so very important to seafaring people.

The charcoal must be pounded very fine, and the powder must be kept clean, and as free as possible from dust, smoke, or other impurities; but the quality of the wood of which the charcoal is made needs not to be regarded, provided it be well charred.—Mr. Lowitz finds that even fossil coal, when well charred and powdered, will answer the purpose; but he does not mean to recommend the use of it, on account of the metallic minerals which are frequently mixed with it, besides other reasons.

About three drams of charcoal dust will preserve four ounces of common river water, or will purify it when actually stinking; but if a little acid be added, then a much smaller quantity of charcoal will do.

Any of the mineral acids will produce the effect, and even some salts; but the vitriolic acid is to be preferred, principally on account of its having no smell.

In order to preserve fresh water, the casks must be previously well washed, and scoured with sand or charcoal dust. After having been filled with river water, put as much vitriolic acid into it as will be sufficient to render the water slightly acid: Then add about eight pounds weight of charcoal dust to each cask; and as the charcoal dust naturally falls to the bottom of the casks, it should be stirred with a stick at least once a day, so as to let it come into contact with as much water as possible; and this is all that needs to be done to prevent the water acquiring any bad smell or taste.

When the water is to be used, it should be filtered through a flannel bag, which must be had ready at hand, and a proper stand for it may be easily contrived. This filtration serves only to separate those finer particles of the charcoal, which, by swimming in the water, give it a blackish appearance.

It is very remarkable that, if water be rendered just sensibly acid by mixing a little vitriolic acid with it, the addition of charcoal dust will remove the acidity.

In order to purify the water which is actually stinking in casks, proceed in the same manner as in the preceding operation; viz. first, put some vitriolic acid into the cask, and then as much charcoal dust as upon trial will be found sufficient to remove the bad smell. In case that neither vitriolic nor any other acid can be had, then charcoal dust alone is sufficient to purify the water: But in this case a greater quantity of it must be used; perhaps three times as much as when the acid is employed.—This purified water must be also filtered as above.

In this manner the operation is soon performed; ten minutes, or a quarter of an hour, being more than sufficient time for it.

To preserve the water which has been thus purified, when it is not immediately used, it must be removed into clean casks; otherwise it is apt to become putrid again in a short time.

It is almost needless to remark, that as the waters of different rivers, in different climates and seasons of the year, are impregnated with various proportions of animal and vegetable matter, so the quantity of charcoal dust which must be employed to preserve and purify them, must be more or less in proportion.

From the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,

A friend of mine, on lately perusing the speech of the President of the United States, to both houses of Congress, being much struck with the flattering prospect it exhibits of our national concerns, was induced to attempt a translation of it into verse—if you think it deserving of a place in your paper, be pleased to insert it for

A Subscriber.

HAIL! worthy patriots! whom, well pleas'd, I view,

Crown'd with past blessings, still pursuing new!
How great the measure of our country's weal,
You all must notice, and I deeply feel,
O'er all our plains has Ceres pour'd her store,
And numerous ships frequent the fertile shore,
Here yellow harvest crown the farmer's toil,
There busy commerce wears a steadfast smile,
From public faith has private learn'd to rise,
And these are part of their so rich supplies;
Mid foreign nations spreads our growing fame,
And all the world reveres Columbia's name,
Wealth flows apace where credit leads the way,
And banks arise, the product of the day,
These prove at once what confidence is shown,
And what resources are at length our own,
How firm the basis of the nation's power,
Matur'd and strengthen'd by each passing hour.

In your recels the laws have had their course,
And hostile Indians felt their powerful force,
But, with the sword the olive branch displayed,
Express'd how painful were the wounds we made,

How much we long'd for amity and peace,
To see fell war with all its horrors cease,
And all the desert clear'd of all its foes,
In peaceful beauty vying with the rose;
For this, ye sages, now exert your care,
Bid Justice govern what the war may spare,
Let every contract with the Savage made,
In form be sanction'd, and in truth be paid,
Let commerce wait upon its friendly tide,
The social arts and polish'd manners wide,
Let equal rights the intercourse maintain,
And fraud be banish'd from the Sylvan plain;
Let Christian charity these shades illumine,
And Christian doctrines in each covert bloom;
So shall the nation whom your worth secures,
With honours crown'd, reflect a ray on yours.

One law indeed (and strange had there been none!)
Has not throughout the general suffrage won;
Th' excise, so dreaded, has been sometimes blam'd,

And still some changes may perhaps be claim'd;
There, if well founded, be it yours to approve,
Who with the duty ask the people's love;
So shall content in every bosom flow,
And with fresh ardour public spirit grow.

Where wide Patowmack pours its waves along,
There shall in future all our statesmen throng,
There shall the city that you order'd rise,
And all things meet to fascinate your eyes,

There shall Columbia's stately spire,
And there assemble her illustrious fires;
From thence descend, as from Imperial Rome,
Shall govern nations that are yet to come,
Wide and more wide extending all her fame,
While worlds applaud, and tyrants dread her name!

For strength internal, be the people taught
To guard those rights for which they lately fought;

A firm militia is the nation's pride;
Awake this ardour and this current guide;
So, self-dependent, shall our power be laid
On solid systems, and arrangements made;
Which, Heav'n protecting, shall our rights ensure,
While Sun and Moon and all things else endure;

Convenient roads for intercourse well plan'd,
Will best diffuse your statutes through the land,
This furthers knowledge, ignorance dispels,
And off a fatal turbulence repels;
A mint shall give a solid worth to coin,
No foreign tyrant's image here shall shine;
Her Stars, her Eagle shall supply their place,
And with more lustre shall Columbia grace;
While weights and measures equal'd and true,
To all give ease, and dignity to you.

What numbers now are subject to your laws,
And from what hands the State its nature draws,
These have been told—four millions rise to view,

That live to bless the government and you!
On these no burthens now we seek to lay,
Content with what for public use they pay,
Content that this enough for all supplies,
We seek not wealth collected from their cries.
Here too respected are the rights of many,
To go on any but a frugal plan:
So each enjoys his unmolett shade,
Enjoys protected what affords his trade,
While public lands for public debts are sold,
And fill new settlers bring their stores of gold
To pay those debts incur'd in freedom's cause,
For righteous government and upright laws.
For these what treasures could be thrown away?

And these all nations shall now help to pay.

SONNET.

By Dr. Aikin.

To His Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States of America.

POINT of that Pyramid, whose solid base
Rests firmly founded on a Nation's trust,
Which, while the gorgeous Palace sinks in dust,
Shall stand sublime and fill its ample space!

Elected Chief of Freedom; greater far
Than King's whose glittering parts are fix'd
By birth,
Nam'd by thy country's voice, for long-tried worth,
Her crown in peace, as once her shield in war;
Design, WASHINGTON! to hear a British lyre,
That ardent greets thee with applauseful lays,
And to the Patriot Hero homage pays!
Oh would the Muse immortal strains inspire,
That high beyond all Greek and Roman fame,
Might soar to times unborn thy pure, nobler name!

EXTRACTS from the PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

The following address was delivered by the Speaker to the House, on his taking the Chair:—

GENTLEMEN;

I FIND myself unable to express to you the full sense I have of the distinguished honour you have done me in the choice of your Speaker.

The diffidence I feel in my abilities to discharge, with propriety, the duties of the chair, is almost insuperable in my own mind. But, encouraged by the known candour of this honourable body, and depending, as I think I may confidently do, on the kind assistance of each individual in it, I shall enter on its duties, with full assurances to you, gentlemen, that I shall endeavour to conduct myself with that impartiality, integrity and assiduity, which become the conspicuous station in which you have been pleased to place me.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

Mr. Page and Mr. Lee, members from Virginia, appeared, were qualified, and took their seats this day.

ORDER OF THE DAY—THE CENSUS.

In committee of the whole.

Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.
The motion of Mr. Lawrence was again read, viz. That until the next enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand persons.

Mr. Sedgwick moved to insert the word *four*, between thirty and thousand.

Mr. Dayton moved to strike out *thirty* before thousand, and leave the blank to be filled up.
Mr. Livermore moved to insert *forty thousand*.
Mr. Clark observed, that it was well known that great uneasiness prevailed among the people in various parts of the Union, on account of the salaries and compensations of the officers of government—the expense of supporting the government was increasing—and it must therefore be contrary to the general wishes of the people to enlarge the representation, which would add to the public burthen, without being productive of any advantage.

He was in favour therefore of the motion for striking out *thirty*, and would then move to insert *forty*.

Mr. Wilson, after a short pause, said that he had made some calculations on the several calculations that had been made, and was of opinion that the ratio of representation, as it was at present, was not only the most equitable, but the most practicable, and that such a ratio should be adopted as would leave the least number of Representatives, and at the same time do as much justice as possible to those States. With respect to the general question, he thought the people should be divided into as many districts as would be a large representation, and that the ratio should be great addition to the present number. The expense of supporting the government is not the people realize that in the nature of it must increase—this consideration should be adopted a medium, and if possible to fix a ratio that might give general satisfaction. All events he wished that Congress would serve to itself the power of increasing the number of Representatives, in case the ratio of the people should be in favour of the future. He observed that the lowest number of Representatives which had been mentioned thirty thousand, and the highest forty—if gentlemen could not agree in either, he hoped would adopt the medium.

Mr. Lawrence objected to strike out the word *thirty*, and to insert *forty*, and said that throughout America—innumerable are the petitions and newspaper publications which appeared in all parts of the United States, in favour of the amendment, and that it was very generally expected that when the amendments to the Constitution took place, one Representative to every 30,000 persons would be the established ratio.

The majority of the publications on this subject—the various amendments proposed to the States—all plainly declare that the ratio of the people is in favour of one for every 30,000.

And what, said he, are the objections? It is said that the public business will be impeded by a large number of members in the House, and that the expense will increase the burthen of the people. With respect to the first objection, it seems to be a general idea, gentlemen, that about 100 members would be the most eligible number—the proposed ratio will give about 112; an addition of twelve cannot embarrass the public business. The objection on account of an increase of the expense, he did not consider as well founded. The expense of the representation will be in proportion to the increase of the people who pay for the support of the government.

The objection he could not consider as a reason for sufficient weight to deter Congress from establishing such a ratio as would give a representation fully competent to doing full justice to every part of the Union.

The government is a government by representation, and it is of the last importance that the confidence of the people should be secured by feeling that their interests are fully protected.

Mr. Lawrence observed, that extending the ratio would undoubtedly excite uneasiness and complaint in some of the States, by diminishing their present representation. He concluded by saying that the few remarks he had made were crude and undigested—not expecting subject to be brought forward this day, but not resolved if sufficiently in his mind, he hoped however that what had been said would prevent a sudden decision of the question.

Mr. Giles moved that the committee rise, report, and ask leave to sit again. Motion was agreed to.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

In committee of the whole on the representation—Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

Proposition before the committee, that the next enumeration, the ratio of representation shall be of one member for every 30,000.

Motion immediately before the committee to strike out 30: [In order to introduce a larger number, and secure a less numerous representation.]

Mr. Gerry was against striking out, referred to the proceeding of the State Conventions who had considered the Constitution, for ratification. In five of those Conventions, a majority were in favour of 1 for 30,000 until the representation amounted to 200,000, in those bodies, it was the opinion of a majority of the members, that the representation fixed by the Constitution, was too small to secure the liberties of America. It had been mentioned, that complaints had been made respecting the expense of government even on its present establishment; the complaints of a few discontented persons, he conceived, were not to be weighed; for there were persons who were born, and would die, with a disposition to be displeased; which no measures could move.

Mr. Gerry took a view of the nature of the national government—a government by representation. One branch of the legislative chosen by the people, the other branch, the executive, only by their representatives, which executive again chooses the officers of government. Agreeably to the arrangement the House of Representatives alone being the choice of the people, upon that body only could depend to check any improper use of power in any of the other branches, abuses were not checked through the medium of the Representatives, the People could find redress in open violence.

He mentioned the disadvantage of too large a representation—expense, and delays; he contended that the danger of too small a representation was much more to be dreaded than danger of corruption.

He adverted to the representation in the State legislatures—the ratio of which, he noticed, was ever much greater than that contemplated by the proposition before the

ANDRIA, November 17: 1794
HENRY LEE is chosen Governor of the State for the ensuing year.
Address of the Committee appointed to select a gentleman, his election, is as follows:
To HENRY LEE, Esq.
We are appointed by the General Assembly to call on you, your election to the office of Magistrate of this Commonwealth.

MEHRS. PRINTERS,

IN every department of science phenomena sometimes occur, which are in their own nature so singular, that they require the most complete evidence of their existence, to enforce belief on the minds of those who have not had an opportunity of examining them—the utmost liberality of sentiment to depart from received theories, though insufficient to account for them—and the most expanded genius to reason with perspicuity, accuracy and precision on them from the chain of causes and effects by which all the operations of nature are conducted.

Of this kind appears to be that symptom affecting the extremities, particularly one of the

T WAS noble, Delia, to despise
Those scenes of shadowy good
That lure the thoughtless, gay, unwise,
To Horror's drear abode.

Falſe keeps! that fascinate the mind,
In charms illuſive drest,
But, when enjoyed, no bliss we find
To fill the aching breaſt.

Ah! view the giddy, hapless throng,
That chace Earth's painted joys,
Thro' devious mazes, wild and long,
Yet hope for ſolid joys.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Partnership of *Gray & Hinde* was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 1st of Nov. Instant.
Alexandria, Nov. 17, 1791. 121—37.

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Right Hon. Charles Earl of Tankerville, and the Hon. Henry A. Bennett, Esq. we will sell the following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, at any time when we can agree with a purchaser or purchasers. One fourth part of the purchase-money to be paid in six months; another fourth in twelve months; another in eighteen months; and the balance in two years from the day of sale; the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond, with approved security, for payment of the purchase-money, with interest thereon from the day of sale if the payments are not punctually made at the stipulated periods—Viz.

THREE LOTS at Cliff; one containing 65 acres; another 245; the other 63; all adjoining; but will be sold separately, or in a body, as may best suit purchasers. The nearest of these lots are not more than one, and the most distant more than two miles from the rising Town of Alexandria; convenient to fishing and fowling; some of the land cleared, under fences, and has dwelling and other necessary houses, with a quantity of timber, and a very great stock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting-Creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful prospect of Alexandria, the River Patowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above lots is another, containing 112 acres; on which there has, for many years past, been a mill; it is an excellent mill-plot; but at present has only the remains of an old mill-house, standing upon a fine stream within a mile and a half of Alexandria—About six miles from Alexandria, five from George-Town, and the same distance from the Little Falls, is another LOT, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber-Branch and Four-Mile Run; upon which there is a considerable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; several acres of meadow may be made and there is a good mill-plot upon it. Upon the branches of Difficult-Run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leesburg and Winchester, within 2 1/2 miles of the canal at the Great Falls, and not more than 15 miles from George-Town, in Maryland, is a body of LAND, containing altogether 1619 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different sizes; the smallest 82, and the largest not more than 323 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houses, fencing, &c. In several parts of it the soil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and grass; and immediately on the main road is an excellent stand for a public house, which, with a little improvement, may be made a most valuable place; as it is extremely convenient for the business of a tavernkeeper.—Also, adjoining this tract, is another of 301 acres, called the **MINE TRACT**, in which there is a most valuable and rich mine of COPPER and SILVER. It was worked within these 40 years last past, and yielded to the satisfaction of the then partners; but, by their deaths and other circumstances, it has been neglected ever since. Two ninths of the ore in any part of the tract, and two ninths of the whole tract, we have the disposal of at present, and daily expect a power to sell two ninths more. The ease with which this mine may be worked, the most excellent quality of the copper, and its vicinity to the rising Towns of Alexandria, George-Town, Winchester, and Frederick-Town, and its being within 2 1/2 miles of navigation, must render it an estate of great value, if it was in the hands of a person or persons who understand the business of mining, as, with very little expense, the ore may be raised.—About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-Town, 30 from Winchester, and 15 from Frederick-Town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack river upwards of five miles, and between the Catocan Mountain and Short-Hills, is a rich and fertile body of LAND, called the **CATOCAN TRACT**, containing 1197 1/2 acres, on which there are upwards of one hundred farms; about half of them are leased for two and three lives, at Ten Dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the residue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to £.15 per annum very readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country, as any in America. It produces all sorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadows and mill-seats upon it; also an inexhaustible store of building and lime stone. We will sell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one person purchases the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the satisfaction of the purchaser, he giving us a security for payment in the land; or, if leases for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of Ten Dollars per hundred acres, the lessee giving an adequate sum to be agreed on for such lease, payable every six months, in the same manner as herein before mentioned, in case of an absolute sale.—The title to the lands, the plans, and the powers to sell them, may be seen at any time by applying to the subscribers.

R. T. HOOE, CHARLES LITTLE, Agents.
Alexandria, May 25, 1790.

Teneriffe Wines
FOR SALE BY
Forrest & Seton,

Just received via New-York, which they will dispose of on reasonable Terms.
Alexandria, June 1, 1791. 97—L. F.

JUST ARRIVED, and for SALE by Jonab Thompson,

SUGARS of the first quality, in Hogheads & Barrels,
High-proof Jamaica Spirits,
Grenada and Barbadoes Rum,
New-England do.
Molasses and Sole-Leather,
Hylon and Bohea Tea,
A few bags of Pimento,
Cotton and Wool Cards by the box or dozen,
With a general assortment of Dry Goods.
Alexandria, Aug. 16, 1791. 108—L. F.

ALEXANDRIA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LOTTERY.

THIRD CLASS.			
Prize	of	Dols.	is
1	1000	1000	
2	500	500	
3	100	300	
4	25	100	
20	10	200	
40	5	200	
530	4	2120	

paid by Tickets of the 4th Class, }
600 prizes, 4920
1400 Blanks—Deduction, 1080

2000 Tickets at 3 Dols. 6000

ALEXANDRIA STREET LOTTERY.

SECOND CLASS.			
Prize	of	Dols.	is
1	1000	1000	
2	300	600	
3	100	300	
6	50	300	
10	30	300	
20	20	400	
50	10	500	
100	6	600	
500	4	2000	

Last drawn Blank, 500
2000 paid in Tickets of 3d Class, } 6000

2692 Prizes, 12,500
5308 Blanks—Deduction, 3500

8000 Tickets at 2 Dols. each 16,000

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Tuesday night, the 4th inst. a *Mulatto Woman*, named LUCE, aged about 25 years; is a remarkably well-looking wench, being stout and active. She may be immediately known by examining her hands and arms, having very considerable scars, occasioned by falling in a fire. She is an artful, insinuating woman, and has been entirely accustomed to house-work—Hastaken with her a variety of cloaths, consisting of two suits of green cotton, 1 calico gown, 1 white ditto, 1 black do. 1 calico jacket and petticoat, 1 white do. 1 green durant petticoat, 1 pair of black calico shoes 1 pair of leather do. 1 black beaver hat, and a number of other things. She affects to be of the Methodist religion, and it is probable may be harboured by some of her own colour of that persuasion.—I will give the above reward to any person delivering her to me at Broad-Creek, or Ten Guineas for securing her in any goal. WILLIAM LYLES.
Maryland, Prince-George's County,
Broad-Creek, January 7, 1791.

Patowmack Lands

FOR SALE.	
Refurvey on Dogwood plains,	263 1/2
Do. on Walnut Level,	255
Do. on Horselick,	302 1/2
Do. on Sugar Bottom,	360 1/2

118 1/2 acres.
The above lands are nearly adjoining, and situated in Washington County, Maryland, on Fifteen-Mile Creek, just at its junction with Patowmack river.—They are chiefly level bottom, of a fine quality, and abound in a variety of excellent timber. There is a dwelling-house, and a small plantation cleared on one of the tracts, through which goes the main road leading to the Western Country, and is a fine stand for a tavern. Contiguous to these lands are small mountains, which must forever secure to the holders of them an inexhaustible range for stock. The navigation of the river is already perfected considerably above this property. They will be sold either for Cash, or upon Credit. The terms may be known by applying to Dr. WILLIAM BAKER, or THOMAS HANSON.
October 17, 1791.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, 21st OR. 1791.
THE Commissioners propose to contract for Two Thousand PINE LOGS, none less than 35 feet in length, capable of squaring 12 inches each at the least, to be delivered within the month of Goose-Creek, between the first day of April and tenth day of May next.

They also propose to contract for 4000 Bushels of good unslacked STONE-LIME, in Casks, to be delivered at the mouth of Goose-Creek between the same days.—Apply or direct to Mr. JOHN M. GANTT, at George-Town. 119—L. F.

Excellent shining
INK,
At rs. per Pint, to be had at this Office.

Fall Goods. R. Hamilton & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING,
From on board the Brig Rachel, James A. Beck, Master, from London,
AND HAVE FOR SALE,
HUNTER-PIPES in boxes of 6 gross each,
Fig-blue by the lb. or 100 wt.
Best London fine-twine, lead and cork line,
6, 8, 10, 12d. nails in small casks,
Fryingpans assorted in bundles,
Best steel, T. Crawley No. 3,
Do. second quality,
Bar-lead and shot in all numbers,
Queen's ware well assorted in small crates,
Blank books, ruled & plain, of all sizes,
Ink-powder, best quills pot, fool's-cap and post paper,
Brown & white wrapping do.
Waters and sealing-wax,
White lead, Spanish brown and yellow paints ground in oil,
Dry white lead,
Sweeping, hearth, shoe and cloth brushes,
Painters' do. assorted,
Spirits of turpentine in jars of 5 gallons,
Paste-boards, 4 1/2 & 5 lb. pins.
Best Anjengo black pepper,
Pimento, race-ginger, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, candy, fago and mustard,
Green copperas, F & FF gunpowder,
Glas ware assorted in cases, viz. wine-glasses, decanters, tumblers, cruets and goblets,
Paper-hangings assorted.
Alexandria, OR. 4, 1791. 115—L. F.

ROBINSON, SANDERSON & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
By the Mary Isabella, Capt. Grayson,
Quantity of fine floured LIVERPOOL SALT, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms by the quantity.
They have also on hand
Lisbon and Alum Salt,
Felt Hats by the case,
Mould-Candles per box,
Port Wine in Casks of 3 doz. bottles each,
London Porter do. do.
Madeira do. do.
Mustard per box,
Lead,
Pewter,
Copperas per Cask,
Hunter-pipes per do.
Queen's Ware, and Stone Ware, in Crates,
7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 12 and 10 by 12 Crown
Window-Glafs in boxes and half boxes,
Lampblack,
Nails per cask,
With a pretty general assortment of seasonable Goods.
Alexandria, Nov. 3, 1791. 119—L. F.

FLETCHER, OTWAY and CO.

Have just received a supply of that remarkably fine-flavoured five years old

Grenada Spirits.

Which they will sell, for the accommodation of private families, in any quantity, not less than a gallon, at 7s. 6d. per gallon.—They have excellent old dry Lisbon wine in pipes and quarter-casks, and London-particular Madeira wine in half-pipes, five years old; and a few quarter-casks of hylon tea, of a late importation.
Alexandria, November 2, 1791. 119—L. F.

Just published; and to be SOLD by the Printers thereof, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, with large Allowance to those who purchase Quantities.

PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, AND VIRGINIA ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR 1792.
A COMPLETE and ACCURATE Ephemeris, calculated by the Ingenious Mr. BENJAMIN BANNEKER, a free Black Man, (a Native of Baltimore County, Maryland, both of African Parents) whose Calculations, now offered to the Public, have met the Approbation of several of the most distinguished Astronomers in America.
Alexandria, October 18, 1791.

MURRAY and WHEATON

Have just received a few boxes of low-price WOOL and COTTON CARDS.
They have also for Sale,
High-proof Demarara spirits in Hogheads and barrels, molasses, New-England rum, Bristol salt, a small quantity of bell-Saint cotton, chocolate, rice in tierces, Cochon green teas, copperas in hogheads and barrels, butter in fittins, dipt castor-oil, and men's leather shoes, oars, and pigsties.
Wanted, ten hogheads of work from bacco, for which a generous price will be given.
Alexandria, November 2, 1791. 119—L. F.

Jesse Taylor

HATH ON HAND
A pretty general Assortment of DRY GOODS and CUTLERY
Which he will sell on the lowest Terms, Cash or Country Produce, or on a Credit to punctual Men.

A few Chests of the best HYSOON TEA,

Which he sells remarkably cheap by the Case or Pound, for Cash only.
Alexandria, June 9, 1791. 98—L. F.

At a Court continued and held for the County of Loudoun, August the 10th, 1791.

WILLIAM HOUGH, Complainant,
JOHN HOUGH, son of ISAAC, and FRANK C. TYLER, Defendants.

THE defendant John, not having made his appearance, and given security according to law, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this country, the motion of the said complainant, by counsel, it is ordered, that the said John Hough do appear here on the second Monday in November next; to answer the bill of the complainant, and that the defendant Frank Tyler do not pay away, convey or secrete debts by him owing to, or effects of, the said defendant John Hough, in his hands, until further order of decree of this Court; and a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette; for two months successively, and published at the Church of the parish of Shilburne, in the County aforesaid, and at the door of the court-house of the said County.

(A copy) Teste,
CHARLES BINNS, c. l. 119—9w.

At a Court continued and held for the County of Loudoun, August the 10th, 1791.

WILLIAM HOUGH, Complainant,
SILAS GILBERT, and THOMAS CLAVEN, Defendants.

THE defendant Silas, not having made his appearance, and given security according to law and the rules of this Court, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel it is ordered, that the said Silas Gilbert do appear on the second Monday in November next, to answer the bill of the complainant, and that the defendant Thomas Claven, do not pay away, convey or secrete, any debts by him owing to, or effects of, the said defendant Silas Gilbert, in his hands, until the further order of decree of this Court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the Church of the Parish of Shilburne, in the County aforesaid, and at the door of the Court-House of the said County.

(A copy) Teste,
CHARLES BINNS, c. l. 119—9w.

For SALE, on very moderate Terms

A TRACT or parcel of LAND in the County of Spotsylvania containing 4 to acres, situated about 15 miles distant from the town of Fredericksburg, near the main road leading to the back country.—Only a small part of the Land is cleared, the remainder is well timbered, and the whole lies extremely level, which renders it very convenient for Farming; the soil well adapted to small grain and early cultivated, it abounds with beautiful streams of water, which may be conveyed to any part thereof at little expense, and is so well adapted to grain, that it renders it one of the best ranges for stock in that part of the country. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. John Broadbent, in Fauquier County, who is fully empowered to make a deed for the land, or to the subscriber living in Alexandria.

Who has for Sale, at his Store in King-Street, A general Assortment of

WET and DRY GOODS

Which will be sold very low, either for cash or country produce.

Wanted, 50 casks of clean FLAXSEED for which cash will be given, if delivered in 30 days.

WILLIAM NEWTON,
Alexandria, Nov. 9, 1791. 120—9w.

The List of Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported into the United States, for sale at this Office.

Alexandria: Printed by Hanson and Bond.